

THESE WARS.—Those of our subscribers who do not receive the Tribune this morning will please send word to the office, as a new number is placed upon the press.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN CONGRESS.—We understand by private telegraph (not given in our regular report) that a resolution was introduced yesterday into the House of Representatives calling for information concerning the imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland. The President is so busy glorifying his own administration that he seems the only one unconscious of the fact that American citizens are now in British dungeons without proof of crime against them.

It will be seen, also, that President Polk has sent in a message, we presume explaining why he signed the Oregon bill last session, with the will not to provide in it.

Revolution in Europe.
From the outline of Foreign News received by telegraph, it will be seen that the progress of Revolution has not been stayed by the fall of Vienna. The tyrannical course of the King of Prussia has again brought Berlin to a crisis which cannot now pass over without violence and blood.

Woe to him, if he shall be called a second time to stand before the bodies of his subjects, murdered at his command!

The first cannon fired by his troops against the Constitutional Assembly and National Guard, united to sustain the few rights lately granted them, will be the signal for a ringing through the whole of Germany. The cities of Breslau, Treves, Cologne, Mayence, and others in the North and South of the Empire, already give strong indications of their readiness to take part in the struggle.

Vienna, although crushed to the earth by an overwhelming force, and subject to the bloody rule of Windischgrätz, only surpassed by that of his ancestor Wallenstein, is not conquered. Her people are panic-stricken and despairing; but their submission is only passive, and we believe that it is only temporary. The Army of France may for a time prevail against the Army of Prussia, but the shadow on the Dial of Freedom, though blotted out by a passing cloud, never moves backward.

We shall have more to say on this subject when we receive our foreign files and correspondence. Mr. Dana, who left Berlin on the 24th of October for Vienna, has probably been a witness of the terrible tragedy which is still being enacted there. Unless some mishap has befallen him, we shall receive letters from him today, on which our readers may depend for a clear and reliable history of the great German and Slavonic movements.

France is too deeply concerned in regard to her Presidential election, to be so greatly influenced by the German Revolution as she would have been but lately. As the time approaches, the leaders of Cavaignac's election seem to increase. Ledru-Rollin has declined the candidature, and the main struggle now lies between Louis Napoleon and Cavaignac. The dignified and prudent course of the latter in regard to the subject, is gradually producing an effect upon the intelligent portion of the population, but this feeling finds its way down to the masses more slowly.

The news from Ireland betokens another winter of destitution and death. To the continuance of the subject alone so lately tried to shake off, will be added the weight of that physical suffering, which, beyond another century on earth, has been doomed to last. This is a dark future for her, but might not last forever.

State of the Message.
To affect an aversion to War, yet to glorify and exult in War, is exactly in character with the essential insincerity and hypocrisy of the author of the Kane Letter. Nobody ever confessed to a love of War for its own sake—it is always commenced and justified on some pretence of necessity or security, or wounded honor. Any fair mind must realize that if these pretenses are sufficient to justify our invasion and conquest of nearly all Mexico, with our ultimate retention of one-third of its area as the legitimate "spoils of victory," then there can never be a lack of pretext for any war whatever, and rulers will go on preaching peace and cutting throats, cutting about a "beneficent Providence" and scattering broadcast the limbs and brains of women and children, until the coming of the general conflagration, which ought not, under such auspices, to be very long delayed. No Caesar, no Bonaparte, ever put forth a manifesto more completely calculated to inflame and diffuse the War spirit than this very Polk Message of 1848.

—But then doesn't he talk beautifully of Freedom, and Self-government, and the interests of Labor, and his hostility to Monopolies, and to the favor shown to particular classes and pursuits? Only think of column after column of this stuff in the same document that urges us to surrender a region 1,500 miles long by 400 wide to the everlasting dominion of Human Slavery! How can he look any man in the face who professes a regard for Freedom, Self-government and the Rights of Labor, yet insist on creating the institution of Slavery over the surface of a virgin Empire where the pollutions have long since been banished by abhorrence? What other monopoly ever did or could exist half so unjust and blighting as the monopoly by one man of the blood, and bones, and sweat and toil of another through life—of his toil uncompensated, unbalanced, with the whip for its stimulant and uncheckered tyranny for its lawgiver! What despotism was ever so hideous as that which darkens the mind of one man, forbids him to read, to speak in tones of manhood, or to go off the farm to which he is bound without a "pass" from his master!—Nay, far worse than this: which assumes an absolute and law-protected mastery over the victim's wife and children—a right to overwork, famish, chastise, outrage and sell them into a distant captivity without appeal or murmur! O how soft and sweet is this champion of Liberty and love of Monopoly on the "domestic question," "geographical division," "dissimilarity of domestic institutions," which he fears will prevent the planting of Slavery in the New Territories! How seductively he invokes that "spirit of compromise," of "harmony," which has already blackened the vast and fertile region stretching from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande with Slavery, and which he fervently hopes will now extend it to the Pacific Ocean! How horrified he is at the prospect that the lovers of monarchy and aristocracy will catch as resting the spread of Republican Slavery, and will rejoice at the sight! How could he survive such a spectacle!

But, Mr. Polk! you shall not faintly and misstate the great issue between Slavery and Freedom unrebuked. It is not true, though you freely insinuate it, that the people of the Free States seek to exclude the citizens of the Slave States from the New Territories. We bid them welcome there and everywhere on precisely the same terms that we require for ourselves. Go there with your wives and children, your stock and moveables—go with your negroes if you will—we seek to exclude nothing that belongs to you. All we insist on is that you shall not override that fundamental law of Nature and of God which says: "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and substitute for it your local, transitory, and arbitrary law, which says: "The laborer shall have no hire, but be and remain a brute, a thing, a chattel." To that we cannot consent—dare not, must not, will not.

There were no other friends, we could not get any more, Southern friends! If you choose a new and far-off home, you will not prefer to have it resemble New-York rather than Virginia, Massachusetts rather than South Carolina, Ohio in preference to Kentucky? Note how thickly the Free States are dotted over with Schools and Churches, and how comparatively few they are in the South! Mark the preponderance of Bibles in the one and of Bowie-knives in the other. Not for our own sakes, but for yours also, for our com-

mon posterity's, for the honor and welfare of our country, and in deprecation of the wrath of Heaven, must we resist to the utmost the Extension of Slavery; and if the President shall thereupon defeat, by veto or through his friends in Congress, the organization of the New Territories, the fault will not be ours.

Ah! but the question is believed to be rather abstract than practical. The more the shame to you, then, who convulse and threaten to divide the Union upon it. It is to us a very serious matter that we should place ourselves on record as consenting to the Extension of Slavery over territories hitherto Free, although Providence should overrule the effort.

It is the attempt and not the deed which counts. We should feel deeply guilty in the eyes of the Universe if we but declared our willingness that Slavery might spread to the Pacific, though we hoped all the time it would not. But you, men of the South! unless you have really determined to blot out New-Mexico and California with Slavery, why do you crowd us? Why do you fight us? If you are really making this struggle from mere wilfulness or pride, rely on it that you are pursuing a most unwise course, which may be fraught with peril to us all. Consider and forbear!

—That Mr. Polk's exhibit of the National Finances is essentially unfair and deceptive, we think it cannot be difficult to show; even with no other data than his Message appears. The dullest man in the community cannot well be ignorant that in 1847 there was a great famine in Ireland and a general scarcity of food throughout Europe, caused by a failure of the harvest of 1846 on that Continent, while our own was quite abundant. Of course, a great demand for our Grain and Meat was created, and we exported a most extraordinary quantity at nearly or quite double the ordinary prices. Our farmers not only, but our merchants, our shippers, and almost all classes of our population, were in some manner enriched, and we imported very largely of goods in return, welling the Treasury receipts for the last fiscal year (ending June 30, 1848), yet making a large draft beside on the precious metals of Europe, especially of Great Britain. Now that Mr. Polk should claim the excess of revenue thus obtained as the natural product of the Tariff of '46 is not very amazing for him, though we hope not often to have Presidents who should stoop to such a trick, but when he proceeds to assimilate this with former instances of revenue, which affected sympathetically only the Currency and Business of this country, and to plume himself and glorify the Salt Treasury on the strength of the fact that we were not involved in the late European embarrassments, we feel that even his habitual reliance on the credulity of his disciples must have been stretched too far.

For do but consider that in the former instances of European revulsion the same elements of disaster existed on both sides of the water, but in this case the European loss was our abundant gain—the Old World's loss was our abundant gain—the Old World's loss was our abundant gain.

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SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.
EXCITING AND IMPORTANT NEWS!
THE EUROPEAN WAR.
Revolution in Berlin.
War Between the Assembly and the King.
THE ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED.
AND THE CITY INVESTED BY TROOPS.
MASSACRES IN VIENNA.
ROBERT BLUM, THE REPUBLICAN, SHOT.
Hungary to be Crushed.
An Army of 200,000 Men.
THE PRESIDENCY IN FRANCE.
PROSPECTS OF CAVAIGNAC.
THE MARKETS.
COTTON ADVANCED.
GRAIN DECLINED.
PROVISIONS STEADY.
By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

The steamship Britannia, leaving from Liverpool Nov. 15, via Halifax 4th inst. 2 P.M. arrived at Boston harbor yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, but was unable to get up until 8 o'clock owing to a dense fog.

The Britannia has only fourteen passengers from Liverpool to Boston.

She spoke, November 18, in the Mersey the packet-ship Montezuma, from Liverpool for New-York, and at the entrance of the river the packet-ship Constitution and Cambridge, from New-York.

AUSTRIA.
Massacre of the Citizens.
The intelligence from the Continent during the week has been of most important and alarming character. In the face of the present trouble in Berlin, and with the experience of the French Revolution before him, the imbecile and sanguinary despot of Austria has characterized his success by the most atrocious and cold blooded murders in Vienna.

The defenceless citizens are shot dead without ceremony, their houses rifled, and even women and children massacred. The students of the University, who used almost superhuman exertions in defence of the city, are hunted down like wild beasts, and executed when captured.

If anything were wanting to arouse the people of Berlin, Frankfurt, Breslau, and other places to revolt, Ferdinand of Austria has fearfully and fully supplied it. We should not wonder to have intelligence, and that at no distant date, that these acts have raised a flame which neither royal nor imperial despotism will be able to extinguish.

The King of Prussia, having cautiously waited the termination of the siege of Vienna, appears anxious to follow in the footsteps of the Austrian Emperor.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.
Anarchy in Berlin.
The intelligence from Berlin is of the highest importance, as it announces that the King and the Prussian Assembly are at issue, and that military preparations have been made to quell any attempt that may be made by the populace to rise in favor of the latter.

Up to the moment that the National Assembly adjourned on the afternoon of the 5th inst. (Nov.) the formation of the Cabinet was apparently undecided, and expectation was entertained that Count Brandenburg would be either compelled to renounce the task of the composition of the Ministry, or that he would endeavor to strengthen himself by selecting supporters from among the Members of the Chamber.

The King, however, it appears, adheres to his resolution of excluding members of the Chamber from the Administration, and Count Brandenburg consented to brave the storm, and on the 9th, carried to the National Assembly a decree signed by the King, transferring the sitting of the Assembly from Berlin to Brandenburg.

At a subsequent meeting the Assembly decided that the House should declare itself *permanence*, and then resolutions were passed declaring that in the event of attempts being made to dislodge the Chamber from its present place of meeting, the President should invoke them in any other place or locality within the city that lay and the officers of the House might select, and that all their resolutions should have the same validity as though the House had not been prorogued.

The result of the first resolution was that the President declared that he and the Bureau would remain at their post, attended by thirty members. The committee remained *permanence* the whole of the night, and a large detachment of Burger Guard, composed almost exclusively of the Rifle battalion, occupied the interior of the building to protect the members.

The President of the Ministry informed the Assembly that such proceedings were illegal and null and void.

THE NATIONAL GUARD RESIST THE MINISTRY.
The President also communicated to the Assembly an order issued by the Chief of the Police to the Commander of the Burger Guard, requiring that guard to prevent the continuation of the sitting of the National Assembly by occupying the building of the Assembly and not permitting any member to pass, excepting those who left the Assembly.

The Commander of the Guard stated that the Guard declined obeying this summons, as it considered the removal of the National Assembly from Berlin as a measure calculated to endanger the rights and liberties of the people, which held itself bound to guard and protect.

In consequence of this declaration of the Commander of the Guard, the Chief of the Police issued a proclamation, stating that as the Burger Guard had refused to execute the order given for dissolving the National Assembly, he had been directed by the Ministry to make known that the Government of his Majesty the King had resolved to call into requisition the troops of the line for the purpose of executing that order.

The troops in the capital, would, therefore, receive a reinforcement sufficient to execute the royal command, and to restore a state of order and quiet in the city.

The effect of this Proclamation was a kind of panic, which spread through the city. At the same instant it became known, and immediately the alarm was sounded, calling the citizens to arms in every quarter of the city.

THE BURGER GUARD, HOWEVER, of which several battalions were drawn up before the National Assembly, resolved not to offer resistance to the military, but if possible to avoid a collision which would be attended with the most serious consequences.

Toward the afternoon, about 15,000 men, infantry and gunners, entered the city with a large park of artillery and were posted in various places, chiefly near the Hall of the Assembly. General Wrangel, at the head of his staff, entered the square and sent his Chief of staff to wait upon the President to communicate to him and the Deputies sitting *permanence*, that his orders were to close the Hall of the Assembly, and to cause it

to be evacuated, which was done under a protest of the Assembly.

Commencement of the Revolution.
On the 7th the King issued a proclamation dissolving the Burger Guard. The city was declared in a state of siege. No persons were allowed to form gatherings in the streets. No meetings were permitted. No placards allowed to be published. The clubs to be closed, and arms delivered up.

The Constituent Assembly met in the Schutzen-Haus at 3 o'clock, and reflected Von-Urath their President, as before, and also the same Vice-Presidents.

For their proceedings it was impossible to know much on account of the numbers that surrounded the place. It was stated outside that they had declared all those opposed to them guilty of high treason. The Assembly was *permanence*.

The clubs all presented addresses to the Chamber approving of its resistance and the Burger Guard Chiefs had met and determined not to yield or give up their arms. Meanwhile the period for delivering up arms and dissolving the Civic Guard was delayed twenty-four hours, and would remain open until sunset on the 13th, when measures were to be taken to compel them to do so should they not obey.

During the day the whole of the garrison were under arms. The place being occupied by two battalions of guards, while the force at the arsenal had been increased, as likewise at the principal gates. Gen. Wrangel had his headquarters in the palace, the gates of which were closed. The soldiers were furnished with three days' provisions and a good supply of cartridges.

The streets were crowded during the day with people from the country around, to join in the approaching fray. The whole of the streets leading from the Schutzen-Haus were occupied by bodies of workmen armed and ready to fight.

Toward evening the streets became somewhat clearer, and it was evidently not the intention of the leaders of the movement to come to hostilities. Many families were leaving the town.

The *Eipensche Volks-Halle* says that intelligence was received at Berlin on the 11th, by telegraph, that Breslau was in insurrection; and that the Palace of Count Von Brandenburg had been burnt down. This was considered untrue by the *Cologne Gazette*.

The commercial committee of Cologne has sent an address to the National Assembly declaring that the King has no right to adjourn or dissolve the Diet without that body's consent. Up to the evening of the 13th, though no actual collision had taken place, the utmost excitement prevailed. Gen. Wrangel had extended the time allowed to the Burger Guard to deliver up their arms, and there was some indication that the Government shrunk from the adoption of rigorous measures.

The people maintained a system of passive resistance. No arrests had taken place, and the troops were becoming wearied with incessant duty.

All placards had been torn down by the military, except one, which was allowed to remain, and this was an address to the citizens, urging them to wait patiently the decision of the Princes; and should they not fly in arms to the assistance of the Capital, recommending the people not to risk the blood or property of 400,000 inhabitants of Berlin for 15,000,000 of ungrateful provincials.

A Great Struggle at Hand.
When the accounts were leaving Berlin, a Proclamation had just been issued by the Town Commandant, Gen. Thurnen, declaring that in consequence of the disregard paid by the people to the Proclamation of Gen. Wrangel, and the insults offered to the troops, notwithstanding their forbearance, the military should at once be upon all persons who attempted resistance or persisted in assembling or remaining together after being summoned to withdraw.

Gen. Wrangel has under his command, at Berlin, 36 battalions of infantry, 12 squadrons of cavalry, and 18 batteries of artillery, in all 25,000 men, with 64 pieces of guns. There are also within short distance of the city, and prepared to advance when required, 18 battalions of infantry, 8 regiments of cavalry, and 12 field batteries with 36 guns.

Troubles in the Provinces.
The Breslau journals of the 12th inst. contain not a word about the rumored outbreak there on the 11th. At Treves, on the 12th inst. meetings of the Electors of the District of the Democratic cause and of the Landwehr Verein addressed themselves in support of the National Assembly. At Dusseldorf the Commercial Council and the Clubs in favor of the National Assembly, and addresses of support have been forwarded to Berlin.

AUSTRIA.
Military Executions.
The last news from Vienna announced its capitulation and the entrance of the imperial troops. The number killed during the siege is now said to amount to 6,000, by far the greatest loss being on the side of the imperialists. The population arrested with arms in their hands are to be enrolled in different regiments. They are at present confined in the arsenal, and strictly guarded.

Lieut. Field-Marshal Welden has been appointed Governor of Vienna, as Prince Windischgrätz is to command the army against Hungary. He is the same officer who distinguished himself by his intrepidity in Lombardy, and made himself remarkable by his laconic epistles to the Venetian Republic.

Some military executions have taken place. Krieselner Ullmayr, a writer of Democratic and exciting placards has been hanged. The poet Kaiser is to share the same fate, and Capt. Braun of the National Guard, who formerly served in the army, has been sentenced to be shot. The commander of the Academic Legion, Aigner, has committed suicide. The principal leaders have not yet been taken; a blacksmith, who took a prominent part in Latour's murder, has been arrested.

A body of 30,000 men still remain in Vienna. The Emperor has issued an order, giving his residence at Prague. An Imperial decree, countersigned by Baron Wessenburg, has been forwarded to Vienna, authorizing the reconstitution and completion of the Cabinet, which is thus composed.

Baron Wessenburg, President, Prince Felix Schwarzenberg, Foreign Affairs, M. Kraus, Finance, M. Mayer, Industry, N. Breda, Justice, M. Bruck, Commerce, Gen. Backner, Education, Gen. Back, Interior.

It is affirmed that the Cabinet has submitted its programme to the Emperor, and has made certain conditions of a most liberal nature, the *sine qua non* of accepting office.

Almost all the above mentioned are popular men who have risen by the force of their own ability, and who utter liberal and constitutional sentiments.

Robert Blum Shot.
Robert Blum, the Frankfurt Deputy, has been tried secretly by Court Martial and shot. The official organ does not state who were his judges, the precise nature of the charges nor the manner of defence, so that it is inferred no witnesses were examined.

It is impossible to describe the gloom which this execution has cast over the Capital, the subdued tone of conversation in the cafes and other places of public resort—the mysterious whisper—the suspicious glance—all betoken public uneasiness.

Arrows, frequent, numerous and secret, are the order of the day, and it has been reported that Messenbach, the Commander in Chief of the Vienna National Guard, had also been condemned and shot, but this is not confirmed.

All parties, Imperialists, as well as Democrats, feel that the execution of Robert Blum is an event of which the results may be already, to a certain extent, clearly foreseen.

Whether Windischgrätz in this execution and in the subsequent one, acted entirely on his own responsibility, or, as is, of course, impossible just now to say, but it may be remarked that constant communications are kept up

between Schiebrunn and Olmutz, and it is scarcely possible that the late of a man like Robt. Blum—a prominent member of the Frankfurt Assembly, the deputy of an important commercial town, and one of the heads of the powerful political party in Germany—should not have been made a subject of deliberation at the Imperial Court.

Gen. Blum is affirmed to have been arrested on the 9th, confined in the City Hospital, and is not consequently with the Hungarian Army.

Further Particulars.
It is said on good authority, that the Diet which was to have met on the 13th inst. in Krems, will not be convened until the 1st of December. Several Deputies, however, have already proceeded thither and many have resigned.

The Town Council is almost exclusively occupied with the amelioration of the condition of the working classes.

The Imperialists under Gen. Simich have experienced a check at Turany, and been obliged to retreat to Goding, in the vicinity of the former place.

The War with Hungary.
The Hungarian army consisted of twenty-two squadrons of Hussars, four battalions of Infantry, and two batteries.

All the troops that can be spared in Vienna will be sent to the seat of war in Hungary. Two battalions, with an ample supply of ammunition, left this morning. Gen. Gorgey has been appointed by Kossuth the commander-in-chief of the Hungarian Army, vice Munga, who has received serious, if not fatal, injuries, by being thrown from his horse during the skirmish at Schenau, Hungary.

Gen. Fochner, Commander of Hermannstadt, having been appointed by an Imperial rescript, has declared himself Imperial Commissioner of Transylvania, and has issued a proclamation whereby he places the country under martial law.

He calls upon the inhabitants no longer to yield obedience to the Hungarian Government, since it is illegal.

The Austrian Army on the Border.
The accounts from Hungary are of the most warlike character. The combined force of Windischgrätz estimated at 100,000 to 200,000 men, are divided into three divisions, and have already crossed the frontier. Jelich's division is among the troops that have left.

A body of 30,000 men remain in Vienna, which offer a picturesque appearance at night, as the military bivouac around their watch-fires, in the squares and streets.

The Hungarian army is reported to be 80,000 strong. The Polish Generals, Bem and Palski, are reported to be at Pesth, which is at the present moment the Hungarian headquarters.

Great preparations for defence are being made. In addition to the combined armies of Windischgrätz and Jelich, Gen. Buchner is advancing from the southern province, and Nigar from Syria, so that there are no less than 150,000 men actually in the field against Hungary. The Prince confidently hopes to terminate the campaign before the Spring.

FRANCE.
Better Prospects for Cavaignac.
The greatest anxiety is now felt in the election of President, which will take place on the 10th December.

The correspondents of the London press continue to report the chances of Prince Louis Napoleon much more favorably than from the number of members of the National Assembly who have asked and obtained leave of absence, notoriously with the view to canvass their Department in favor of the General, it appears rather questionable whether the Prince will stand so well.

As the time approaches there does appear some reason to question whether at this time the prospects of Prince Louis are as bright as they are represented.

The Red Republicans and their Candidate.
The Red Republicans, and Socialists too, it must be remembered, persist in their intention to bring a candidate into the field and this will rather operate to the prejudice of the Prince. M. Ledru-Rollin has refused to accept the office, alleging with certain conditions proposed to him by a Committee named by a general meeting of the Socialists. This want of unanimity among the Red Republicans will destroy whatever chance they might otherwise have had of securing the return of their candidate, which, however, was very remote. Indeed, as to the prospects of the candidate for the Presidency the correspondent of the *Times* says:

"I can only repeat what I have written many times—Prince Louis Napoleon is well to have the best chance. I confess, however my own belief has been shaken within the last 24 hours, by the knowledge that the enormous power and influence possessed by the Prefects and other Government authorities throughout France, both as will be exercised in every possible way, and with all possible vigor, in furthering the candidature of Louis Napoleon."

With some decency said to be possible in the management of the mid-bodies, which the Bonapartists allege their opponents would not scruple to bring into play, diminish, as I have already said, the confidence which appears yesterday justified in the election of Louis Napoleon."

Cavaignac's Preparations.
The *European Times* says Gen. Cavaignac has issued a very temperate address, drawn up with great good feeling, but which, nevertheless, contains moderation run through every sentence, we learn that he keeps his eye on the markets which will virtually decide the future contest, and he has permitted many of the National Guards in the work quarters in Paris who were disarmed in June, again to arm themselves. Indeed, it is in everybody's mouth, that in the event of a defeat on the hustings, a most desperate conflict in the streets against the Bonapartists, will follow.

ENGLAND.
The Cholera, &c.
Nothing important has occurred. The weekly account of the Bank of England furnish no subject for special notice.

The Loan operations with the United States seem to be advancing in equalizing in some degree the par of Exchange.

The total number of cases of Cholera already reported from its first appearance, has now reached 1,053, of which 513 have proved fatal, and 331 are still under treatment.

IRELAND.
Great Distress Threatened.
In Ireland the poverty and distress, it is contended by many, will equal the suffering of the people during the memorable year of 1846. Men even of rank and title are said to be subsisting on yellow meal and the garbage of their garden. A Baronet in the west of Ireland, who had an income of £2,000 a year, has been reduced as to accept the miserable office of Collector of Poor Rates. During the last fortnight the landlord shooting season appears to have set in in good earnest, and a long catalogue of these melancholy events are recorded in the columns of the Irish newspapers.

Arrests in Clonmel.
A new insurrection is reported in Clonmel. The facts are simply these: A number of laboring mechanics, makers and others—being patriotically incited, had been holding night consultations and reviews in the vicinity of Clonmel, and on Wednesday week were disturbed in their deliberations and performances. Seventeen of them were captured and lodged in jail. This little insurrection was magnified into a rebellion.

Emigration continues upon a very large scale, particularly from Cork, Waterford and Limerick.

DENMARK.
The news from the Danish Diet is still of the most warlike character, and the Danes insist upon the dissolution of the newly installed conjoint Government in Schleswig-Holstein.

SPAIN.
The Queen's troops in Spain seem to have gained a battle in Aragon, and dispersed the insurgents. Seven Republicans were executed on the 5th at Huasca.

ITALY.
From Italy we have very little news of interest. The arrests of Charles Alfieri following the war have all subsided, and the Austrians having maintained all position in Lombardy, while their own Capital was in danger, they will now doubtless remain untroubled.

COMMERCIAL.
A feeling of greater confidence begins to prevail among all classes of the mercantile community. Still the transactions in the produce markets are not extensive.

Money continues abundant and the rates of